

CLEANING

When repairing or recoating an aged acrylic membrane, wash it down thoroughly first. Use sugar soap and then water-blast clean.

When dry, prime with Gripset GP primer before over-coating. If not sure about type of coating being repaired, prime with Gripset OP priming system. Ensure that the membrane being repaired is well bonded to the substrate. Use masking tape to check peel adhesion before proceeding.

BUBBLING

Carefully cut out the bubble using a sharp knife angled at 30°, to avoid a sharp edge. Use a Limbind scraper to feather out the edges so that no sharp edge remains.

Prime the area to be repaired with Gripset C-Bed and flush with a spatula. When dry overlay with a piece of reinforcement, embedding it into liquid membrane and over coating to match the existing surface. A further coat may be required over the area to compensate for any shrinkage.

CREASES

Creases are usually a result of building movement or are caused by the way in which the reinforcement is installed. WPS do not recommend that they are cut out unless there is a particular reason to do so.

If the creases are large and present a watertightness risk, use a Limbinder to scrap them out, trying not to damage the flanking edges of the acrylic membrane systems reinforcement. Install Gripset elastofabric reinforcing tape and coat, feathering out to match the existing finish.

Over-coat to match the existing finish. Make sure when reinforcing that there is no air entrapment or creasing, and that the reinforcement is fully saturated with the membrane.

NOTE:

Creases at cement board sheet joints are a result of structural movement and any liquid or sheet membrane system cannot brace the structure and therefor will elongate to cope with the movement.